

FRENCH AND INDIAN WARS

Other causes underlying the wars included disputed claims to fishing grounds off the coast of Newfoundland, and religious differences between French Roman Catholics and British Protestants. Both French and British colonists had the support of Indian allies and regular troops from their home countries. The French and Indian Wars resulted in Great Britain's final victory over France, and in the loss of most of France's possessions in North America.

King William's War (1689-1697) took its name from King William III of England. It formed part of a European struggle called the *War of the League of Augsburg*. King William's War began when French and Indian forces attacked the English colonies just south of Canada, in New York and the New England states. Raiders attacked Schenectady, N.Y., Haverhill, Mass., and Dover, N.H. The British organized their colonial forces and Indian allies, and counterattacked.

This war ended in 1697, not because anything had been decided, but because European powers had signed the Treaty of Ryswick. By this treaty, both sides surrendered all the American territory that they had gained during the war. The colonial possessions of both sides remained almost unchanged.

Queen Anne's War (1702-1713), named for Queen Anne of England, grew out of the European struggle known as the *War of the Spanish Succession*. Spain also took part in this war, which centered in New England and in Florida and South Carolina. As in King William's War, the French and their Algonkian Indian allies raided settlements near the Canadian border. They also destroyed Deerfield, Mass., in an important battle. The British in turn seized Port Royal, the principal town of Acadia. In the South, the English took, but

soon abandoned, the town of Saint Augustine in Spanish Florida. Spanish forces unsuccessfully attacked Charleston, S.C.

Queen Anne's War ended with the signing of the Peace of Utrecht in 1713. By the terms of the treaty, France surrendered to Great Britain the Hudson Bay region, Newfoundland, and Acadia, which was also called Nova Scotia. France kept only Cape Breton Island and the islands of the Saint Lawrence. The boundaries of what Britain had won were so vaguely defined that they invited renewed fighting.

King George's War (1744-1748), named for the British King George II, was the North American counterpart of the *War of the Austrian Succession*. Fighting again broke out between British and French colonists in the north.

New England colonial troops under William Pepperell took the French fortress of Louisbourg, on Cape Breton Island, in 1745. But the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, which ended the war, returned the fortress to the French. The treaty provided for each side to give back what it had won in the war.

The French and Indian War (1754-1763) was the last and most important conflict over French and British possessions in North America. Unlike the three earlier wars, which began in Europe and then spread to America, this struggle broke out first in America. Its European counterpart, the *Seven Years' War*, began two years later, in 1756.

Territorial rivalries had become more intense as British and French settlements expanded over the years. The two countries could not agree on the boundaries of Acadia (see ACADIA). Disputes also arose over the Great Lakes region and the land around lakes George and Champlain. Most important, both countries claimed the vast area between the Allegheny Mountains and the



The Battle of Quebec in 1759 ended in victory for Great Britain. This engraving shows British troops led by General James Wolfe storming the Plains of Abraham, above the city.

The French and Indian War

The French and Indian War to the end of France's empire in North America also established French dominance over most of the continent. This map shows where the battles of the war took place.

- British possession
- French possession
- Colonial boundary
- Major battle
- Fort
- City

0 200 Miles
0 200 Kilometers

WORLD BOOK map

Mississippi River. The French also had Indian possessions in the Ohio River Valley to the west. The first Ohio Company was founded in 1750. The French forts along the Allegheny River were a major obstacle to British expansion. Governor Robert Dinwiddie, who was later replaced by George Washington, protested against the French refusal to withdraw. They were ordered to withdraw. They were ordered to withdraw. They were ordered to withdraw.

Meanwhile, representatives from Albany, N.Y., to Philadelphia also proposed a plan. The plan was to build a series of forts along the Allegheny River. The plan was to build a series of forts along the Allegheny River. The plan was to build a series of forts along the Allegheny River.

The British also fought the Battle of the Clouds in 1754. The British also fought the Battle of the Clouds in 1754. The British also fought the Battle of the Clouds in 1754. The British also fought the Battle of the Clouds in 1754.

The Marquis de Montcalm led the French forces at the Battle of the Clouds. The Marquis de Montcalm led the French forces at the Battle of the Clouds.

Fort Oswego and Fort Mifflin were captured by the British. Fort Oswego and Fort Mifflin were captured by the British.

British Victories. The British won the Battle of the Clouds. The British won the Battle of the Clouds.